

338 BC - 90 BC

LATINS. (class)

In ancient times, inhabitants of Latium, particularly of the great plain of Latium. They succeeded an earlier people, whom they probably absorbed. The Latins established themselves in many small settlements, which gradually increased in size. These settlements were joined in religious confederations, which later took on political significance. Rome early took a dominant place among the cities of Latium, but the Latins remained united against the

338BC

B.C. 338

Rome dissolved the Latin League  
and annexed nearly all Latium

One Consul - Publius Decius rode  
to his death amid the enemy as a  
sacrifice to win the aid of gods for Rome,  
the other Consul + itus Monilius TORQUATUS,  
beheaded his son for warning an engagement  
by defying orders.

338 BC

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## Peloponnesian War

Thebes took sides with Sparta  
but turned against her old ally  
to fight with Athens at the  
battle of Chaeronea in 338 BC.  
where they suffered a defeat  
by Philip of Macedonia

338 BC

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Age 18

Alexander was in Aboue as ambassador  
for his father

Sept 1, 338 BC

## Battle of CHAERONEA

One of the decisive battles of history. Macedonians under Philip II won overwhelming victory over citizen-soldier army of Athens and Thebes, ending freedom of the Greek city-states.

338 BC

Demand III

Copper coinage was issued by the state, it often bore the image of an ox, a sheep, or a hog and was accordingly called pecunia (pecus = cattle)

originally the as was 1 pound (12g) of copper. In 121 Peucine War it was 2g of copper. By 202 the as was one of 9g copper. In 87BC it was  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

338BC

the first Roman cities